UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/892
25 September 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit, herewith, a copy of the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 22 September 1998.

May I request your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter CHKHEIDZE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-28251 (E) 250998

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Annex

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia expresses its deep concern at the terrorist act which took place in Sukhumi on 21 September 1998. At about 10 p.m. on that day a vehicle belonging to the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) was ambushed and subjected to gunfire, as a result of which a number of United Nations military observers have been reported injured.

Over the most recent period of time, similar incidents directed against United Nations personnel have occurred on more than one occasion in Sukhumi. These incidents give strong grounds to infer that such provocative actions are initiated by forces interested in the obstruction of the active participation of the United Nations in the process of the settlement of the conflict.

Regrettably, so far, it has been impossible to achieve an agreement on the creation of a mechanism which would ensure the safety and the normal functioning of the Observer Mission and its personnel. This recent terrorist act once again indicates the necessity of the undelayed adoption of the decision regarding the proposal of the Secretary-General and the unacceptability of further procrastination concerning its adoption.

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General Assembly
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S/1998/893
25 September 1998

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 45
THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 18 September 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw your attention to the contents of document A/53/391, dated 16 September 1998, relating to the recent developments in Afghanistan. The document contains baseless and false accusations about Pakistan's interference in that country. Pakistan firmly rejects these allegations.

Pakistan shares the concerns of the international community regarding the continuing conflict in Afghanistan and has been cooperating with efforts of the United Nations, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and other neighbours of Afghanistan aimed at bringing about peace and conciliation in Afghanistan on the basis of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of that country. Pakistan opposes outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and, in this context, had proposed the imposition of a verifiable arms embargo.

Pakistan has condemned the excesses and bloodshed inside Afghanistan, including the killing of personnel of the Iranian Consulate in Mazar-e-Shar'if. We are concerned over the recent tensions that have developed following this tragic incident and have appealed for restraint. We support urgent steps by the international community, especially the United Nations, to calm the situation in the area and help the restoration of peace in Afghanistan.

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmad KAMAL
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/894
28 September 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of September 1998, and on behalf of the States members of the League of Arab States, I have the honour to attach herewith a resolution dated 17 September 1998 adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its one hundred and tenth ordinary session, meeting at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs in Cairo, Egypt. The resolution is entitled "Foreign conspiratorial schemes against the Sudan" (resolution 5794, one hundred tenth ordinary session, 4th meeting, 17 September 1998).

I should be grateful if you would draw the attention of the members of the Security Council to this letter and its annex and have them circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Lebanese Republic to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

Annex

Resolution

Foreign conspiratorial schemes against the Sudan

The Council of the League of Arab States,

Having considered the following:

The note from the General Secretariat,

The note from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Sudan to the League of Arab States No. BDJ/1/10/110 dated 16 August 1998,

The recommendations of the Committee on Political Affairs,

Having heard the report of the delegation of the Sudan on the extent of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of the Sudan, and developments in the foreign schemes to destabilize that country and to threaten its security and territorial integrity,

Recalling resolution No. 189 adopted by the Emergency Arab Summit Conference held at Baghdad from 28 to 30 May 1990,

Recalling also Council resolution Nos. 5374, adopted at the one hundred and first ordinary session from 26 to 27 March 1994, 5746 dated 25 March 1998 (one hundred and ninth session) and 5781 dated 24 August 1998 (extraordinary session),

Resolves

1. To reaffirm resolution No. 5781 adopted at its extraordinary session on 24 August 1998 concerning the United States aggression in bombarding the al-Shifa pharmaceutical factory in Khartoum, considering this to be an act of aggression against the Sudan and a serious violation of that country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, in addition to being a flagrant breach of all international conventions, norms and laws, and of the Charter of the United Nations in particular;

2. To express its regret at the United States threat to carry out a fresh act of aggression against the Sudan, which amounts to disdain for international legitimacy and a blatant violation of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. To support the Sudan in confronting threats to its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to assist its endeavours in regional and international organizations;

4. To call upon the international community to make a stand against the use of military force to resolve problems between States, and to call for self-

control and the pursuit of a course of political and security dialogue [illegible] based on respect for international legitimacy, the sovereignty of States and non-intervention in their internal affairs;

5. To draw attention to the danger that foreign intervention in the affairs of States members of the League of Arab States poses to regional security and stability;

6. To urge Arab States to continue their endeavours with respect to the provision of increased humanitarian aid to the Sudan in order to alleviate the dire humanitarian situation in that country, and to provide sustained support in order to bring about comprehensive peace in southern Sudan;

7. To request the Secretary-General to do whatever is necessary with regard to the follow-up mechanism and to coordinate with concerned bodies and organizations, foremost among those being the Security Council and the United Nations, on the implementation of the resolutions of the Council of the League to support and champion the Sudan in the aforementioned bodies.

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GENERAL

S/1998/895
28 September 1998
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT OBSERVER OF THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the United Nations, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 22 September 1998 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Committee of Seven of the Council of the League of Arab States, which deals with the Lockerbie issue.

I should be grateful if you would draw the attention of the members of the Security Council to this letter and its annex and have them circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hussein HASSOUNA
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

98-28405 (E) 280998 280998

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Annex

The Committee of Seven of the Council of the League of Arab States, which was instructed by the Council at its emergency session on 22 March 1992 to monitor the dispute between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the United States of America and the United Kingdom over the Lockerbie issue, presents its compliments, and refers to the recent acceptance by the United States and the United Kingdom of the proposal put forward by regional and international organizations that the accused men should be tried in a neutral country, namely, the Netherlands. It also refers to the resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its meeting held in Cairo on 16 and 17 September 1998. Having studied developments at its meeting in New York on 2 September 1998, the Committee affirms the following:

First: It congratulates the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on the flexibility it has demonstrated and what may be characterized as its urbane and realistic behaviour in dealing with this issue and agreeing that its citizens should be tried in a third, neutral country. It expresses profound disquiet at the grievous material and human losses sustained by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its people as a result of the sanctions imposed on that country during this period.

Second: It expresses its satisfaction that the United States of America and the United Kingdom should, finally, have accepted the proposals put forward four years ago by regional and international organizations, and regrets their long delay in doing so.

Third: It confirms its continued support for the position of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which seeks to guarantee a fair and impartial trial for the accused men, and calls upon the United States, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands to enter into negotiations with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya either directly or using the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a view to implementing the initiative referred to in Security Council resolution 1192 (1998), including the arrangements for the trial and the security measures relating to the accused men.

Fourth: It affirms its complete approval of and absolute support for the legitimate demands of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as set forth below:

1. Guarantees must be provided that the accused men will not be handed over or taken to either the United States of America or the United Kingdom for any reason, and that they will, if convicted, serve their sentences in the Netherlands or the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

2. The witnesses required from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya must be clearly identified.

3. Guarantees must be provided as to the legal, religious, personal, social and health rights of the accused men throughout the various

stages of the trial, as well as for their safety and security during their journey to and from the Netherlands and while they are there.

4. Once the trial begins, this issue shall be regarded as settled, since the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has already complied with all Security Council demands. The sanctions must be completely lifted as soon as the accused men appear before the court.

In presenting to you the foregoing, the Committee requests the Security Council to take it into consideration when examining the issue.

The Committee would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

The Committee of Seven

Signed on behalf of:

The Arab Republic of Egypt
[signature]

The Republic of Tunisia
[signature]

The Kingdom of Morocco
[signature]

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
[signature]

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania
[signature]

The Syrian Arab Republic
[signature]

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
[signature]

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28 September 1998

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 62
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 25 September 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 25 September 1998, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Volkan VURAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-28380 (E) 280998

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ANNEX

Letter dated 25 September 1998 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 26 August and 15 September 1998 addressed to you by Greek Cypriot delegates at the United Nations, which contain allegations regarding "violations of the national airspace of the Republic" (A/52/1024-S/1998/812 and A/53/393-S/1998/858, respectively).

I would like to recall that similar charges on so-called "airspace violations" were rejected in toto in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 20 August 1998 (A/52/1019-S/1998/779). Since the present Greek Cypriot charges are of the same nature, they do not merit a detailed reply. I wish to reiterate, however, that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the usurper Greek Cypriot regime in the South has no jurisdiction or any right of say whatsoever.

These unfounded allegations made by the Greek Cypriot side are aimed at upholding the myth that it has sovereignty and jurisdiction over Cyprus as a whole. It is this mentality which has created and perpetuated the Cyprus question in the first place. As such, these allegations demonstrate how far removed the Greek Cypriot side is from coming to terms with any solution based on the full equality of the two sides in Cyprus. Hence, the Greek Cypriot side's rejection of the proposals made on 31 August 1998 by President Denktaş towards a viable and just settlement of the Cyprus dispute.

The said proposals have been made in good faith with a view to creating the basis on which negotiations between true equals can take place. This equality, which was enshrined in the 1960 Agreements, has always been the fundamental basis of the search for a solution in Cyprus in the exercise of the mission of good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The United Nations resolutions foresee a new partnership in Cyprus as the common home of the two peoples and contain elements pertaining to the absolute political equality of the two sides and a settlement which would be mutually acceptable. Furthermore, the proposals aim to uphold the external balance between Turkey and Greece over Cyprus and the internal balance between the two sides as established by the 1960 Agreements.

Meanwhile, the Greek Cypriot administration continues its policy of escalation and tension in the island. It is reported in the Greek Cypriot press that Army, Navy and Air Force units from Greece will join the Greek Cypriot National Guard in the Nikiforos and Toxotis military manoeuvres scheduled to take place in and around South Cyprus next month. Within this scenario, F-16 and A-7 warplanes from Greece will land at the Paphos military airbase in South Cyprus and Greek submarines, warships and frigates will also participate in what amounts to a new provocative show of force by the Greek-Greek Cypriot camp.

Emboldened by the support of Greece, the Greek Cypriot Defence Minister Mr. Omirou has stated the following:

> "Those who contemplate bringing pressure to bear in order to have the plans for the Nikiforos-98 military manoeuvres changed will be engaging in a futile effort. As was the case in previous years, everything planned within the context of the Joint Military Doctrine will be implemented with precision" (Greek Cypriot daily Tharos of 21 September 1998).

In view of the foregoing, all parties interested in a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus dispute should counsel the Greek Cypriot side to desist from its reckless policy of escalation and tension in the island and duly reconsider our proposals for a settlement, since under the present circumstances confederation is the only framework which can preserve the internal and external balances over Cyprus and as such foster and sustain a new partnership settlement between the two sides.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ PLUMER
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus